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The forcing of Senator Hill is confession

that the New York Democrats know that the situation is desperate. Mr. Cleveland says he is out of politics now. He seems to be right. At least, he is

The people have made the tariff the overshadowing issue of the campaign, and all the adroit pleaders and cranks cannot pre-

getting out as fast as the fall elections oc-

vent it being made so. Our exports to Germany in 1890 were valued at \$84,315,215, but during the first year of the Harrison reciprocity treaty the value rose to \$104,180,732. That treaty, however, is swept away.

The first consignment of 4,000,000 feet of lumber from Canada has been received at Bay City, Mich. Concerning it Michigan lumbermen say they cannot compete without a reduction of wages.

Mr. Bynum will find it difficult to make mechanics and artisans in the Seventh district believe that it is for their good to have their wages reduced 20 or 35 per cent. that they may be nearer the European standard.

The Democratic Congress could not afford a bounty to stimulate the home sugar industries, both in Louisiana and Nebraska. but it could admit the sugar of Hawaii free of duty because it will put \$6,000,000 into the coffers of the consolidated Sugar

This evening the Workingmen's Tariff League will hold a meeting in Lorraine Hall to adopt a constitution and by-laws, and addresses will be made explaining its object. In other States organizations of that name have become strong and influential, as this one should be here.

The Democratic orator in this State is saying a great deal about the Democracy of Jefferson and Jackson, both of whom were protectionists. The trouble is that in this day Democrats have become the dupes of the British policy, and have forsaken the ultra-protectionism of Jefferson.

It should be said that the free trade wool goods referred to in the advertisements of dealers is not wool made into goods since the passage of the tariff law, but American wool reduced to the European price last May and June by the certainty that Congress would put wool upon the free list.

Senator David Bennett Hill is probably convinced now that he rather overdid the thing in that speech on Tuesday, in which he prophesied victory for the New York Democracy. If it had not been for the speech he might not have been assigned to the hopeless task of making his prediction

The Journal can easily see why the owner of a silver mine should be eager to have the government coin his bullion so as to double its face value as money, but it cannot comprehend why a mechanic who would be paid in silver dollars or silver notes, which would have but 75 or 80 per cent. of the purchasing power of the present dollar based upon gold, should demand free coinage on the ratio of 16 to 1.

Senator Voorhees is incorrect; the attempt to reduce wages was not the cause of the Homestead troubles, but the refusal of the Carnegie people to consult the organization of their employes. It is now evident that Carnegie and Frick desired to break down the organization of iron workers preparatory to a fall of wages which Mr. Carnegie's change to the free-trade policy would make necessary

The hostility of the Democratic factions in the cities of New York and Brooklyn was never more bitter, if less pronounced, than at the recent State convention. The Shepard faction, of Brooklyn, demanded the whole delegation, and refused with scorn concession made by McLaughlin, and, when it could not get all, marched out of the convention. Tammany showed itself bitterly contemptuous toward the Grace element, as it ever was, and spurned its appeal for representation on the New York delegation. The casting out of these important factors by the Hill convention must have an important bearing upon the campaign to the detriment of the Hill

It is time that the Democratic State committee should appoint a board for the inspection and condemnation of campaign falsehoods, for the reason that speakers are repeating such senseless and easily exposed falsehoods. For instance, Judge Zollars, of Fort Wayne, once a member of the Supreme Court, is reported as declaring that our exports to Cuba were not increased by the Harrison reciprocity treaty. The official reports show that our exports to Cuba during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891,

valued at \$11,929,605, while for the year ending June 30, 1893, the second year of the treaty, we sold Cuba \$23,604,094 worth of our products. Everyone knows that the second year of the treaty we captured the flour market of Cuba, and we lost it with the passage of the Democratic tariff law.

THE NEW YORK DEMOCRACY.

But one man wanted the Democratic

nomination for Governor, and he was a man whose nomination would have been confession of defeat. Doubtless Judge Gaynor could have had the nomination, provided he would accept, but would the leaders of the McLaughlin machine in Brooklyn have desired the nomination of a man who as an independent defeated its candidate last fall and sent McKane to the penitentiary if it had foreseen anything but his defeat and his resignation as judge if he should be a candidate? Ex-Secretary Whitney would have been a strong candidate, because both factions would have supported him, but, as anxious to be Governor of New York as Mr. Whitney is said to be, he would not consent to accept a nomination which he undoubtedly believes would end in defeat at the polls. Confronted with the fact that no prominent man would accept the nomination, the convention was easily stampeded by the presentation of the name of Senator Hill after he had declined the candidacy in most positive terms. Senator Hill has not yet accepted, but it would seem, now that the convention has adjourned, he cannot decline without placing himself and his party in a most embarrassing attitude. On the ticket with him is Mr. Lockwood, oga of Mr. Cleveland's earliest and stanchest friends, and Judge Gaynor, whose name headed the Republican and reform ticket, whose triumph last November broke into pieces the McLaughlin machine and inflicted a blow upon the Hill Democracy in a half dozen counties from which it will not recover for some time. Since Congress met Senator Hill has been

denounced by every leading Democratic paper in the country with two or three exceptions. At him have been hurled every epithet which can attach to infamy. The President's organ, the New York Times, has devoted columns to the most malignant assaults ever made upon a public man. From Maine to Texas the Democratic press has branded him as traitor. Senator Voorhees has arraigned him in public and every Cleveland man in private. The President has many foes, but none whom he hates and fears as he does' Senator Hill. Will these men, who believe him to be the personification of all that is corrupt and malignant in politics, vote for him? Will the friends of the two nominees of the President for the Supreme Bench, whose confirmation Hill has prevented, support him? Will the Democratic voters represented by such papers as the New York Evening Post and the Brooklyn Eagle make Hill the unquestioned leader of the New York Democracy by their votes? With the mass of the party no man is stronger, but to fifty thousand Democrats no man can be more obnoxious. In a close State in an ordinary year, with the recent indignities which Mr. Hill has put upon the Cleveland men, his election would be doubtful, but in a year when the tide is against the Democracy and the power of Tammany has been shattered the Senator's record and attitude make him a candidate who can be beaten.

WARNINGS FROM THE SENTINEL.

The best reasons for the election of a Republican Legislature have been given by the Sentinel. Toward the last of the session of 1893 the Sentinel said of the body then in session, controlled by the Democrats:

We are weary of these hypocrites. We are weary of the men who make great protestations of economy at country crossoads and then come here to load the Democratic party with the odium of employing unnecessary doorkeepers. We are weary of these pharisees who profess great opposition to increase of salaries, and yet ncrease the salaries of their friends and reduce those of the objects of their disike. We are weary of these self-appointed epresentatives who bear the same relation to the agriculturist that the Colorado potato bug does to agriculture. There is only one way of doing them exact and even-handed justice, and that is to pin hem on the wall and let the public view them in their true character.

On another occasion the Sentinel freed its mind in the following plain words:

They snarl, and growl, and threaten, and luff, all for political advantage, and apparently care not whether they are right or wrong so long as they carry their point. The spectacle is sickening. The people' time is being wasted, important and needed legislation is neglected, and a frightful example of incompetency is being established to rise up and torment the majority party when it next goes to the polls.

After the session had closed the Sentinel reviewed the work of the Democratic Legislature in a long editorial, in which the following language was used:

And yet it has not been an altogether useless body. It may well serve as a frightful example to future legislatures. It began its session with every opportunity for making a record that would be a credit to the members and a source of strength to the Democratic party. Its opportunities have been frittered away and the party will find the record a load instead of a support. * * The failure of the Legislature of 1893 furnishes a most excellent study for the student of governmental science. * * We have repeatedly called the attention of the legislators to the records made by the preceding legislatures and urged them to take up and push to a conclusion some work of importance. If they have done so we have as yet been unable to identify the bill.

There can be no better reason presented to prove that another gerrymander Democratic Legislature should not be elected than the foregoing extracts from the Sentinel. The Democratic legislatures in Indiana, it may be added, have grown more and more worthless and mischievous as the years have passed. The Legislature of 1889 was thought to be as bad as could be, but that of 1891 made it almost respectable, while the infamy which the Sentinel at taches to the Legislature of 1893 relieves all its predecessors of the odium their due. It may be imagined that the end of infamy was reached in 1893, but the same adepts are on the Democratic ticket or hold over, and they will find deeper depths than have yet been reached.

There is danger that the ladies of Branchville, Ind., who have bought the only saloon in the place at a profit of \$50 to the owner, have engaged in an expensive business. It happened, singularly enough, that three galoons in that town were burned one after another before the establishment of the one just purchased. It might be thought that, in view of this remarkable fatality, the Branchville ladies would have been led to look for the destruction of the fourth by fire, but perhaps they had their just before the treaty was made, were own reasons for thinking no more con- free trader and secured the remission of

flagrations' would occur, and resolved to buy what no one had thought proper to burn. Their investment may be regarded as indicating marked progress in the feminine idea of property rights, but it may have fixed a precedent that will be difficult to follow. Fifty dollars is not a large sum, it is true, but the saloon business is said not to insure heavy profits in these days, and the amount is enough to tempt other enterprising whisky dealers to set up saloons in Branchville in order to be bought at an advance by the temperance ladies. Still, it must be said that the plan of purchasing is better from a moral point of view than burning the property of other people, and is likely to wear less heavily on the consciences of the ladies-that is, if it could be supposed for a moment that the Branchville ladies ever had incendiary thoughts. Having made the whisky theirs by right of purchase, it seems rather a pity that for economy's sake they did not each retain enough for medicinal purposes before emptying the barrels and bottles. But, come to think of it, has it been settled that they did not?

President Eliot, of Harvard, has been criticised by the newspapers on various occasions for what they consider his incorrect opinions, ill-judged expressions and misleading public teachings. President Ellot has also seen fit to speak disparagingly of the press, to belittle newspaper reporters as a class, and to cast discredit upon the profession when matter printed concerning himself and his doings was not to his liking. But Mr. Eliot proves himself broad enough and fair enough to overlook any irritation that personal allusions have aroused in his breast and to declare that the very intrusion of the newspaper reporter into every nook and corner of the State and into the privacy of the home, a publicity of which so many people bitterly complain, is really a means of social, industrial and governmental reform and progress. "There are," he says, "many exaggerations, perversions and inaccuracies. in this publicity, but on the whole it is a beneficent and a new agency for the promotion of the public welfare. Publicity exposes not only wickedness, but also folly and bad judgment. It makes crime and political corruption more difficult and far less attractive. The forger, burglar and corruptionist need secrecy for two reasons-first, hat they may succeed in their crimes; and secondly, that they may enjoy the fruits of their wickedness. The most callous sinner finds it hard to enjoy the product of his sin if he knows that everybody knows how he came by it. No good cause ever suffered from publicity-no bad cause but instinctively avoids it. So new is this force in the world that many people do not yet trust it, or perceive its immense utility." Reporters everywhere, but especially those of Boston, who have cherished a particular grudge toward Eliot, may now consider that he has made the amende honorable, and after reading his remarks go on their way with a new realization of the value and dignity of their work.

The sewer tax laid upon the property holders in the vicinity of Oak Hill by the Sullivan regime, under the provisions of the present city charter, involves a great injustice to them. The sewer does not reach them by hundreds of feet, and many of their lots find natural drainage elsewhere. If the sewer is to be of any advantage to them they must have it extended at their own cost while they are made to pay as much tax on a cheap lot as is assessed upon much more valuable property to which it is a benefit. These lots are owned largely by people who have purchased them with savings, and many have built homes upon them. It is a wrong for which there should be some remedy.

Dr. Parkhurst disapproved of the effort of New York women to secure the right of suffrage, but he is anxious to have their help in fighting moral and political corruption in New York city. It is difficult to see why an entrance into the "pool of politics" through the ballot box should be more demoralizing to the feminine character than when it is entered by way of the police courts and the slums, especially when the pool is of the offensive New York variety. But, perhaps, Parkhurst and his brethren

And now is the country to be afflicted with Corbett and Fitzsimmons challenges and counter challenges, lofty refusals to fight and other pugilistic literature? The country took upon itself a great burden when it became interested in the prize

There are those who suspect that the announcement that the Ricketts deal will not be completed until the return of the chairman of the School Board is a device to divert public attention while the papers are being executed and the deal put beyond the reach of legal intervention.

The letter-carrier of Great Britain, when he has attained the highest compensation, gets \$4.50 a week, while the lowest paid Uncle Sam's carriers is \$11.50 a week and the highest \$19.23.

When Lafayette people start out on their travels hereafter they will feel that danger is over if they succeed in escaping from their passenger station in safety.

BUBBLES IN HE AIR.

Maybe. "Paw, what is underhand bowling," asked Tommy, who had been reading the report of a cricket game. "I don't know," answered Mr. Figg. "un-

less it has some reference to taking a drink in a speakeasy. Great Remedy.

"They tell me that Pillroll is getting rich from the sale of his hay fever remedy." "Does it really cure the hay fever?" "Of course not. Nothing cures the hay fever. But it makes people so sick that they forget all about the original disease."

Dismissed.

"Never," she shrieked, "never let me look on that face again!" "Never?" he moaned. "No, never. If I had known what a monkey you were without your whiskers I

would not have asked you to shave. Don't

let me see you again till they have grown A Dissenter. "Do you not believe, my friend," said the long-haired party, "that the only way

for a man to succeed is to throw himself into his work?" "Well, I can't say that I do," said the

THE INDIANA PRESS.

other man. "You see, I am a builder of

If the Republican party is not immensely necessful in Indiana this fall it will be on account of overconfidence.-Connersville Mr. Martin, in his speech, wanted to know

what he was sent to Congress for. There are many others asking the same question. -Bluffton Chronicle. The people of this district have been deluded long enough by Mr. Bynum, and all efforts of the Madison county ring to enthuse the people are without avail.-Elwood

Under the Democratic what-is-it tariff bill the sugar consumed in Fulton county will cost the people a sufficient sum to build a new courthouse every ten years. -Rochester Republican.

The joke of the campaign is the "Democratic day" of last week, but the lying dispatch sent out by Indianapolis Democrats to stop the McKinley crowds from coming was a poor joke.-Terre Haute Express. We don't hear very much about the enormity of Carnegie and his ill-gotten millions since the crafty Scot turned Democratic

most of the penalties assessed against him for defective performance under his armorplate contract. A reproduction of some of lurid articles in the Democratic papers two years ago would be good reading

now!-Lafayette Call. Every day now tends to add to the popular expression that Alonzo Burkhart, the Populist candidate for Congress, is about as well fitted for the place in the national House of Representatives as he is qualified to effect a general rearrangement of the

planetary system.-Lafayette Courier. Mr. Brookshire thinks that the American laborer who delves in the mines for "raw material" should have his wages reduced to a level with the pay of the foreign miner; but that the Southern gentleman who pro-duces rice should have 80 per cent protection on his product.-Crawfordsville Jour-

The Democrats are hard up when they have to take up the advertisements of business men as campaign material, for the files of every newspaper in the land will show that "reduction sales," "selling at below cost," and the quotation of prices showing cuts of one-half in former prices, has been the custom for years .- Frankfort

No attention was paid by the Democratic Congress to the thousands of petitions that were signed by tens of thousands of voters who appealed igainst free trade. Ask the Democrats who seek re-election to Congress in your district why they now seek your vote if they would pay no at-tention to your petition.—Greencastle Ban-

There is some talk among the local Democracy of drafting Democrats to attend the next Democratic meeting to be held in this city. The attendance at the meeting at which the campaign was opened last Saturday evening was so small that not more than twenty-five Democrats in this city know that the campaign is now open, Richmond Independent.

Mike Boland, a ready-witted Irishman, who is employed with his spade in work on the streets of Muncie, puts it in this way: "I do not profess to have studied the different tariff laws very much, but I know that while the McKinley law was in force I had more employment at better wages than I have had under the present law. For that reason I think that the Me-Kinley tariff law is the best for me and for all men who labor as I do."-Muncie

The Indianapolis Sentinel publishes a half column of dispatches from numerous points, compiled with great labor and pains, chronicling the resumption of work in nine or ten manufacturing establishments. All references to reduction in wages were carefully eliminated, and no reports of the down of mais ever permitted to appear, though announcements of such susensions have been printed frequently since the new tariff law became operative.-Wabash Plain Dealer.

The Democratic party is breeding a class of economists who will soon be figuring to ascertain the very smallest amount of food and warmth necessary for the sustenance of working people, as is the custom of livestock raisers, and then the next step will be to furnish these under a taskmaster contract in exchange for labor. The first step toward reducing the people to abject slavery is to deprive them of the privilege and opportunity of earning a decent living, to rob them of the pride of home and property, however humble.—Brookville Amer-

If T. J. Hudson ever makes a polar expedition he will experience nothing chillier than the reception accorded him by the Parke county Democrats last Saturday. There were plenty of them in town, but even the excellent music of the Rockville Band could not entice them into the court room to hear the opening speech of the campaign. Consequently Mr. Hudson addressed his remarks mainly to empty seats. which were altogether as appreciative as the handful of listeners, many of whom drifted out of the room before the close. Not until the last few remarks of the speaker was there any applause.-Rockville

THE NOMINATION OF HILL.

The tide is so strongly and so persistently in favor of the Republicans that Hill, with all his resourcefulness, audacity and potency, cannot turn it or check it .- St. Louis Globe-Democrat (Rep.)

New York Democrats don't mean to elect a Governor when they nominate Hill. They merely want to keep the Republican majority down and give Cleveland a slap.-Chi cago Inter Ocean (Rep.) Now that the alternative is between Hill

and Morton, of course no Democrat will go to the polls to vote for Mr. Morton. How many may not vote for Hill is a question -New York World (Dem.) New York now has an excellent oppor-

tunity to get David B. Hill out of the Senate and elect a genuine tariff reformer in his place. The Cleveland luck appears to be still running down East.-St. Louis Republic

To-day the Democracy will not feel that they have been wise-but they were in great trouble, and there was such an appalling gloom over the convention that it demanded sensational drama to prevent an aspect exclusively funereal.-Cincinnati Commercial Gazette (Rep.)

Hill's astuteness as a politician wil make the campaign an interesting one, of national bearing, with him as the candidate. But there is not much likelihood that it will be necessary to elect a new United States Senator to fill his place. -Pittsburg Dispatch (Rep.)

It is a ticket of forlorn hope. Driven to desperation, with the precipice of defeat before them and the tidal wave of popular indignation behind them, the Democrats have made a rally. They have summoned their ablest leader to the front and begged him to save them from impending doom. -New York Press (Rep.)

A Tammany man at one end, an anti-Tammany man at the other, with a whatis-it in the middle-this is the ticket which is intended to reconcile and unite the divided and demoralized Democracy of the State. It is like chaos come again, and it will be more like it for the party in November.-New York Advertiser (Rep.)

It was a great compliment, but a barren one, for the Senator from New York. In view of the grucial nature of the politica situation it looks very much as though the New York Democrats, understanding Mr Hill's eminent availability, had flung him into the breach as a measure of political necessity .- Chicago Record (Ind.)

The nomination is one which even the severest critics of Senator Hill must concede to be exceptionally strong. The Sen ator has many times appeared as a candidate for exalted public position before the people of the State of New York, and the people have never failed to audit and allow his claims.-Detroit Free Press

(Dem.) With or without this nomination, he would have aspired to the presidency in 1896. If he should now be defeated for Governor he would hardly appear in the pres idential lists two years hence. Successfu this year, there can be no doubt that he will have a prodigious following in the next national convention of his party.-Chicago Herald (Dem.)

The convention fails in that it arrays element against element and faction against faction, and in naming a candidate has invited discord and antagonisms which would weigh heavily against suc cess even at a time when the party was hopeful of winning. Mr. Hill may make up his mind to disastrous defeat should he make the run.-Pittsburg Commercial Ga

Voorhees in Indiana.

Philadelphia Inquirer.

The campaign has opened, at least Senator Voorhees has spoken, which is the same thing, and the Hoosiers of Indiana are wandering around after his speeches and picking up fragments of his allusions to Greece and Carthage, Caesar, the old Roman Senate, Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson. The Tall Sycamore of the Wabash is lordly in step, majestic in mien and oracular in utterance. No man could be half as wise as he looks, but the country would be less picturesque without him, and Indiana looks upon him with as much awe as it would upon a spouting geyser or an antedlluvian fossil.

Large Order. Kansas City Journal.

Georgia will vote next month, and it is understood that Democratic leaders have ordered an unusually large majority to offset as far as possible Republican victories in States where elections are really held.

Doesn't Improve.

Philadelphia North American. Gresham's reputation doesn't undergo much of a refining process. His colossal blunder with regard to those Japanese spies is the latest bit of asinine "diplomacy."

OPENED BY M'KINLEY

OHIO REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN NOW ON IN EARNEST.

The Governor Speaks to a Great Throng at Findlay, and Delivers Telling Hits Against Democracy.

FINDLAY, O., Sept. 27.-Autumn never furnished a lovelier day than this for the opening of the Republican campaign in Ohio. The air was bracing and the great crowd that came from far and near to hear Governor McKinley make the second address he has made this week, opening a State campaign, was inspired by its gentle exhilaration. There seemed to be as many in attendance as there were in Indianapolis on last Tuesday. The whole of the northwestern and central sections of the State sent in large delegations and the country folks of the neighborhood were out in force, Governor McKinley came upon a special train from Columbus, which brought several hundred of the capital city's Republicans, and with him were Hon. S. M. Taylor, Secretary of State, who, as a candidate for re-election, heads the State ticket this year, and a number of other leading State officials. They were met at the depot by G. A. R. veterans and local clubs, who formed an escort that accompanied the visitors to the hotel. Many of the paraders carried pictures of the Governor with "McKinley for President in 1896" conspicuously displayed. These were seen not only in the parade, but in many of the store windows and decorations on the dwellings, indicating very clearly the general wish and purpose of Ohio Republicans.

The Governor's Speech. The speaking this afternoon was from a platform erected on the campus of Findlay College, a mile from the center of town. Hon, Thomas McConnica, a member of the State Senate from Findlay, presided. He introduced Governor McKinley in a few words. The Governor spoke in part as follows:

"In November, 1892, a Republican administration, able, efficient and patriotic, which had conducted the government with marked ability and fidelity for nearly four years, was voted out of power. Both who assisted and those who opposed this decree of the people, for the most part, have been unhappy and regretful ever since. There has been given to the American people an opportunity for sober re-flection steadled by the discipline of adversity. It has been a season of universal education; its lessons are practical, profitable and, I believe, permanent. Even the eyes of the blindest partisans have been opened, and when men who have heretofore never been able to see any good in the Republican party and who voted its pol-icy 'a fraud and a robbery' are now eager for a reconsideration and change.

"I doubt if we fully realize the remarkable reversal in public opinion. It is unex-ampled in history and well worth the attention of every thoughtful observer, and especially should it be instructive to those who have a remnant to serve in the present Congress. In 1892 the Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts was elected by a plurality; in 1893 the Democratic candidate for the office was defeated by a Republican plurality of 35,697 votes. In New York, in 1892, President Cleveland received a plurality of votes; in 1895 the Republican candidate for Secretary of State was elected by a plurality of 24,484 votes. In Pennsylvania, in 1892 the Republican plurality for the national ticket was 63,747; in 1893 the Republican candidate for State Treasurer received a plurality of 135,146 votes. In Iowa the national Republican ticket had in 1892 a plurality of 22,965; in 1893 the Republican candidate for Governor was elected by a plu-rality of 32,356. In Ohio, in 1892, the Republican plurality was 1,072; in 1893 it was 80,995. On Jan. 30 last two Congressmen were elected in the Fourteenth and Fifteenth districts of New York city at special elections. The first of these was carried by Hon. L. E. Quigg, the Republican candidate, by a plurality of 984 votes, although the same district gave a Demo-cratic plurality in 1892 of 8,825. In the other district the Republicans were not successful, but they reduced the Democratic plurality of 11,869 to 4,687. Here was a Republican gain of nearly 17,000 in the very strongbolds of Tammany. In Rhode Island the Democratic plurality of 185 in 1892 was wiped out in 1893 by a Republican plurality of 5,600. Vermont's Republican plurality increased from 19,702 to nearly 28,000 and Maine's from 14,887 to more than 37,000.

THE LOUISIANA REVOLT.

"Thus, hastily," continued Governor Mc-

Kinley, "I have reviewed the revolution of public sentiment in the last eighteen months, and many of the great States are yet to speak. It is to be observed, too, that a great change in public sentiment is going on throughout the South. Only a few days ago the sugar planters of Louisiana, in convention assembled, turned their backs upon the Democratic party, with which they had all their lives been associated, and boldly announced their unconditional indorsement and support of the great doctrines of protection to American industries, and thereby allied themselves permanently with the national Republican party. What this may mean in the future of our policy I do not know, but that it must have a wide and beneficent influence cannot for a moment be questioned. Here is a large body of the best business men in the State, by adoption and practice Democrats, who for years have been trying to make thmeselves believe that the Democratic party was not the enemy of our great industries, but now have been reand openly declare they are alone safe in the hands of the Republican party. I cannot but commend them for this patriotic movement. They need no assurance of devotion to the material interests of the South by the Republican party. In all its legislation for one-third of a century it has never overlooked a single Southern interest. Without any aid from the South, with its entire representation in both branches of Congress for the most part standing in op-position to the Republican party in the stormiest years of sectional prejudice, moved by no other consideration but the public good, the smallest as well as the largest industries of the South have been sacredly guarded and protected. We wel-American citizens, who propose hencefort's to be Americans and stand up for American interests, not in one, but in all sections of our beloved country. President Cleveland's letter to Congressman Catchings, containing an exhortation to those who had fought for tariff reform to continue the struggle, was read and com-mented on. "How blithely," said Governor McKiniey, "he sounds the note of battle, low confidently he again calls to arm every enemy to our industrial system and challenges to open warfare the friends of American prosperity and American labor, How scornfully he characterizes as traitors n his party every friend, however weak and hesitating, both in Congress and out. of the cause of American protection. Nor nes he stand alone in this unpatriotic

Frank H. Hurd, boldly proclaimed that the war on our industrial system and working people had only just becun. "WHAT WILL BE OUR VERDICT?" "What will our verdict be here in Ohio? A Democratic victory means further and longer steps in the direction of free trade, deeper cuts and more deadly blows upon our industrial life. A Republican victorya Republican House of Representativesmeans that during the closing half of Mr. Cleveland's administration the enemies of the protective system will be unable to successfully wage further warfare upon the prosperity of the country. On which side will you vote? For more war or less

position. The Democracy of Ohio fully sustain him in their State platform. The

president of their convention, too, the Hon.

position.

"If it be true that a revival of business and general prosperity is to follow the passage of the new law as is claimed by our political adversaries, and which we hope may be fully realized, then why should they interfere with the glad prospect by still further changes in tariff schedules or renewed agitation of the subject? most bitterly denouncing the bill they have just passed, Democratic leaders and press console themselves by declaring that the new law, after all, is better than the act of 1890. Better for whom? Better for what? Where has it given hope? Whose factories will it set to work? It has improved no American interests whatever uness it be the sugar and whisky trusts. It will not start a single new factory at home. It will not light a solitary new fire at home. It will not increase the demand for labor at home. Whatever hope it brings is to the alien and the stranger. Whatever industry it quickens lies beyond the seas; it is not located beneath our flag and yields it no allegiance or support.
"Better that the law of 1890-91. A law under the operation of which every man in this country was employed at good wages. Every factory was running at its

ing the necessaries of life cheaper than he had ever received them before. Does any thoughtful man believe that the law of 1894 will ever restore these happy conditions here in the United States? How many in-dustries here in the United States are paying the wages that were paid in 1892? Tell me, workingmen of Ohio, how many of you are idle now who had remunerative employment in 1892 and how many of you, fortunate enough to have employment now, have escaped a reduction of your wages? And what are your prospects for the future if you continue to vote the Democratic ticket and sustain the tariff policy of the party now in power? These are all practical questions which every workingman

can best answer for himself."

Passing to the subject of the currency, Gov. McKinley said: "The Democratic party has been in control of every branch of the government since the fourth day of March, 1893. Its legislative branch has been in session for more than twelve months yet it has given us no silver legislation whatever except to strike down the Sherman law at its special session called for that purpose and in response to the urgent recommendation of a Democratic President. Having disposed of the Republican makeshift, as they denominated the Sherman law, they were going to give silver an nonorable place in the coinage of the country. Nothing has been heard of this since. Nothing will be heard of it in the present Congress. Nothing can come of it so long as Mr. Cleveland is Pres-ident of the United States, for it is well understood that he will veto any free coinage bill. Yet the Ohio Democratic convention went through the idle ceremony of de-claring for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 (not, however, without serious opposition from 359 delegates), knowing that it meant nothing and could mean nothing and that it binds no body at all, not even the delegates present. Senator Brice, at the head of the Ohio Democracy, himself in attendance upon the convention, made swift to denounce that plank in the platform after he had crossed the Ohio line and openly announces that he is not bound by it unless he can be permitted to construe it as he pleases. It is mere pretense. It is an attempt to raise a false issue. It is another effort at decep-

"The era when Democratic promises avail has gone by. The period of their fulfillment is at hand. The Democratic Congress can no longer offer the excuse that the Republican party stands in the way. Nothing can stand in the way of the Democratic party executing the will of that party. But free and unlimited coinage of silver is not the crystallized will of the Democratic party and it will not be. The party that has struck silver down and given it the severest blow it ever had cannot be relied upon

to give that metal honorable treatment.' In the evening there was a display of fireworks. Addresses were made by Hon. D. D. Woodmansee, of Cincinnati, president of the Ohio Republican League; Hon. Samuel Taylor, Secretary of State; Judge J. H. Doyle, of Toledo; Hon Charles Foster, ex-Secretary of the Treasury and Hon. S. W.

One of Many.

Martinsville Republican. A prominent soldier Democrat living in ohnson county said to a citizen in this city, a comrade with whom he served through the war, that he had voted with the Democracy the last time. He said: "I wanted to attend the Democratic speaking at Trafalgar and put a few questions to Col. C. C. Matson. I buy sugar by the barrel, and in February, 1893, my sugar cost me \$4.38 per 100 pounds, and last February I bought another barrel, it taking a barrel to run us a year, paying \$5.25 per hundred for it. Now, if I live until next February, judging the future by the past, I expect to pay over \$6 a hundred for sugar. Matson can cry himself hoarse try-irg to make the people believe that sugar s cheaper now than it was two years ago. I'm a farmer and live on the Three-notch road, the main thoroughfare between Brown and Monroe counties to Indianapo-Within the last two months there have been over three thousand sheep driven by my house to Indianapolis. The farmers are compelled to sell their flocks of sheep to the butchers, and a great many of them are, like myself, no longer Democrats. We have had an object lesson that cannot be explained away by all the politicians in the country.

Where the Trolley Is New.

Philadelphia Inquirer. Unfeigned contempt is felt by trolley car motormen for men who refuse to get on a car while it is moving slowly. There are a large number who having read in the papers of sundry acc' s which have befallen careless rider ve evidently reit to wait each solved to take no r o a full stop. The time until the car co feeling of the motor in the matter was llustrated on a Gern. ntown car yesterday, on which one motorman was being coached by another in the art of controlling the car. According to his instructor's suggestion, the new man slowed up at a corner where two active but cautious young men were standing. To the disgust of both the knights of the brake, the young men re-fused to jump and walked slowly after the car until it was stopped short. This was exasperating and both the motormen found occasion to pass gentle remarks upon the cautious passengers, but when a square or two below another man stood looking tim-idly at the car, while it was scarcely moving, their contempt found further expression. "Hold up a minute, Joe." exclaimed the preceptor to his pupil, "while I glt out and lift that ere gentleman on."

Poverty in Nebraska. Northwestern Christian Advocate.

In West Nebraska Conference but twenty-one pastors can get support the coming year. Sixty-five cannot receive over \$100 if that much, from the people. One preach-er in the quarter just closing received \$5 in eash and \$15 in "truck." Another invited his presiding elder to dinner and treated him to bread and milk. The presiding elder said: "Is this all you have?" If we can stand it for six weeks you can for one meal. We have had nothing else to eat for six weeks." A preacher's wife said: "We can patch our old clothes, but how to patch the table for the hungry little ones is the question." Yet none of these brave pastors propose to leave their work. shepherd more than ever. All look hopefully to the next year for temporal comfort and spiritual blessings.

Senator Hill's Love Affair.

New York World. I asked Senator David B. Hill if he was ever in love. He manced at me quickly, his eyes twin-kled for a moment, and then he hid himself behind a newspaper and said something about the question being a delicate one. And that is all he would say on the subject. It is my opinion that he was in love once very desperately, and that something went wrong and he vowed to love never again, to shut out from his life all affection, and to live for ambition solely. That the Senator has been loved goes without question; that he is loved I have seen proof in a

The Exchange Editors Kick.

no one can doubt.

woman's written declaration, and that he

would be loved if he saw fit to pay court

New York Evening Sun. The chestnut crop in New Jersey is plentiful. Alas! so is it in other places. We are aweary of the bearded jokes about the clerk returning to the ribbon counter from desperate flirtations at summer resorts; of the old yarn about the fall overcoat; of the summer girl's coat of tan; of the theater hat; of the seaside engagement. May the hardest burrs fall upon the head of the perennial humorist and crack it in twain.

An Apt Comparison. Louisville Commercial.

The remarks of ex-President Harrison and Governor McKinley at the Indianapolis meeting were temperate, dignified and eminently wise. In comparison with such statesmen demagogues like Voorhees occupy about the same intellectual plane as the fellows who have made the San Francisco sand lots historical.

What Is Happening to the Democracy

Galveston News. It seems that 'he only way to get rid of a political party after it grows strong enough to claim the resources of the country for campaign uses is to let it continue to gorge itself until it falls to pieces because of its own corruption.

Not Paid for Enthusiasm. Chicago Tribune At a stimend of 21 a month Chinese sol-

diers can hardly be expected to undergo the hardships of actual war with much enthusiasm. They should have at least

There Is, There Is.

Rev. Parkhurst. There is something in a crowd of thoroughly earnest women that it is impossible to overcome. It In.

Indiana seems well on the road to a great Republican victory. Note of Admiration.

Philacelphia Inquirer. What a flexible thing the Democratic full capacity and the consumer was secur-

Philadelphia Press.